

What Well Dressed Women Will Wear

Crime Rittenhouse

AMERICA MAKES MORE CHANGES IN STYLES THAN DOES PARIS

Struggle Begun of Long and Short Skirts, With Street Suits Taking the Medium Path

THE great offensive in fashions which the world has been awaiting with anxious uncertainty did not take place.

The silhouette remains practically the same for autumn as it has been for two years. There is enough in the fashions, however, to keep the public guessing and put it on the defensive. Things are not exactly as they were, although the fundamentals remain the same.

The interesting development of the output of apparel for autumn is the fact that America makes a more definite change than does Paris. She advocates the frock with the instep length skirt. She even lowers the hem of tailored suits for the street.

Paris does nothing of the kind. She takes advantage of the fact that the Government demands the use of less wool in clothes and cuts her skirts to such a length that it is improbable an American woman would wear them, unless she was in uniform, driving an automobile or doing other active work.

France, as was said before, put out these short skirts with the plea that they were in accordance with the needs of the Government and that they were suggested by the short skirts worn by American women in war service abroad; but those were uniforms that the American women wore. The French mind may not have grasped that we're not all in uniform over here and that those who do wear the regulation service costume have many other clothes in their wardrobe to which they resort as soon as their war service hours are over.

We have worn atrociously short skirts, and even in the most polite circles, where one expected conservatism, there have been unduly scanty clothes worn on the plea that they were comfortable. One cared very little about it when the wearers were flappers, as the English put it, but when they were women with gray hair whose figures had matronly curves and whose faces the lines that grandmothers often get, these very short skirts were more than grotesque; they were in bad taste.

A Good Fight Is On. So, summing it all up, it appears that a really stiff fight is on in this country as to which length of skirt will be adopted—the French or the American.

It is not a revolution, this lowering

of the skirt. It did not come in a night; but then revolutions do not come overnight either, if one studies history with attention to fact. In this department, the probability of long skirts becoming the chief American fashion was prophesied fully a year ago, and every week since then there has been an expression of opinion to strengthen the belief that such was to be the prevailing mode.

The very smart dressmakers have encouraged this fashion by trying to persuade their patrons to take skirts that were not cut according to the chorus girl idea. That we had ceased to be a nation of dancers wearing hoopskirts, was the argument used, and we had become a nation of workers. Although a few of the most authoritative designers had been able to make their patrons wear these instep sweeping skirts since last January, still, the fashion did not make much progress until mid-summer.

During July, at such places as Newport and Bar Harbor and at the Long Island races and charity affairs, where most of the new fashions are launched by those who defy the commonplace, there was a noticeable return to long skirts.

The majority laughed at the idea. If any one with a belief in the passing of the short skirt fashion stated that belief among women who were not paying much attention to the smart set, the exclamations of dissent ran all the way from disbelief to defiance. Short skirts, women said, were what they wanted and what they would wear. The question is how long they will be worn.

Medievalism Still Rampant.

The first delightful conviction that comes to the mind of the woman looking for autumn clothes this month is the unchanged silhouette. She will let the long and the short skirt problem lie fallow for a while, although in doing this, she will make a mistake, for, if most of the feminine world wears its skirts long by Thanksgiving, the women who sit in outer darkness will wall and gnash their teeth. They can put a hem on any skirt, it is true, and this may be a compromise between an old and a new fashion, which will of necessity be adopted over the land.

It is, however, the continuance of the straight line that pleases women. Here and there it is broken into bits by clever designers who wish to insist upon what is called the tonneau silhouette or the draped skirt, but these are details.

How Gasless Sundays Affect the Wardrobe

GASLESS Sundays are having their effect on the feminine wardrobe. The request to conserve gasoline coming as it did at this the most bracing of the seasons, walking is a pleasant substitute for motoring.

If we take long walks we must be dressed for them and we must remember that the clothes requirements of walking are rather different from those of pleasure motoring. We sometimes forget how greatly motoring has affected women's styles in the last dozen years. Styles of hats have been revolutionized in particular. Now the walking fad bids fair to affect the millinery trade, and in a way that will be gratifying to the milliners. It

has been predicted that rather fancier hats will be worn by many women, because they will promenade in the parks or on the boulevards, where the appearance of the hat will be more important than when whizzing along in a motor car. Moreover, though a hat that stays on will be required there will be no reason why rather elaborate trimming cannot be used, trimming that might be ruined in motoring.

With some women the fad for walking will bring about a demand for the type of hats we sometimes call English walking hats. Only they will be far more becoming and smart than those hats used to be. One does not have to dress like an Alpine mountain climber simply because one wishes to tramp afield on Sunday afternoon.

There is no doubt that the extensive ownership of motors was one of the things responsible for the vogue for French-heeled, narrow pointed shoes. And now with no motor car to depend on on Sunday we will soon feel the need for walking shoes built for service.

The French woman always minimizes the discomfort of various war time sacrifices that she is called upon to make by endowing herself with a dozen or so little accessories especially suited for the new conditions. She follows the same device that we do with our children. If they have to take a bitter tonic we buy them a gayly colored glass and give them an incentive in taking it; or we save their most interesting games for a



R. 10-6

House gown of coat of mail jersey, with guimpe of silver net. The Oriental waist line has a soft girdle. The skirt is slashed at each side, forming panels.

The fact of main importance is that even in the tonneau skirt or one arranged after the fashion of the light, pull back drapery of more than three decades ago, the waistline is big, the ankle line is slim and the pencil outline from head to heels remains. Even if the skirt takes on a barrel bulge, which is the plain English for the jupe tonneau, it is not so decided that it spoils an almost straight line; and when a skirt is draped upward and backward it is done in a subtle and slender manner that does not interfere with the flatness and straightness of a



On the right, an afternoon frock of black and gray satin, in which the bodice and underskirt are of black and the overskirt is in strips of gray and black, trimmed with Russian squirrel. On the left, a restaurant and theatre hat of henna colored velvet with airplane aigrettes. With this hat goes a long rope of cut jet with a tassel.

woman's figure from head to heels. It merely gives her a bit more grace, so the designers think.

These draped skirts which the Americans put out in June and wore in August are still very much the thing. They have no bustle effect and their narrowness at the hem is comfortably obliterated by an inset, fan-shaped pleating at the back which gives the feet entire freedom of movement.

Yet, considering these new fashions and realizing that they are possible winners in the race for a settled fashion by Thanksgiving, the fact remains that the medieval gown is rampant.

The long chemise tunic is not as smart as the chemise frock. In truth, there are many houses that will not handle the long tunic at all, and yet they lay great stress upon the long coat, which has exactly the same effect.

The short tunic, however, with its medieval waistline, if one may call so slight indentation of the surface by the name of waistline, is exceedingly good. It is shown on a great majority of American and French models.

This tunic might be called the foundation stone of autumn costume, for its lines are used for a jacket to a plaid skirt, a cuirass blouse to be worn with or without a coat, and a fur jacket to be worn with separate skirts or one piece frocks. It hangs limply down the figure to a circular line half way between knees and hips.

Its hem is irregular, as all hems are, even on many of the new sleeves. But this is true of it, and it is a significant fact, that no matter how it is made or of what material it carries with it an exceedingly narrow skirt. We have never worn just such a skirt as we will wear this autumn, and it is at its best under this short, medieval tunic.

Certain Debatable Fashions. If a woman bases her autumn purchasing on these fundamental facts of costume she may not go far wrong, for by this time she knows what good materials are as well as the proper combinations of peltry and various fabrics, but she may not be aware of the fatal facility that certain fashions have shown for over-popularity. She may want to avoid them for that reason or she may want to adopt them. It all depends upon her viewpoint and attitude of mind toward popularity as it is expressed in any form.

There are women who want everything their neighbors possess. There are women who wish to make themselves as nearly as possible a replica of all the other women who constitute the majority. They feel that they are then successful.

Other women, whole sectors of them, avoid what is popular. They would rather stand still than go forward with the mass of people. Whatever the mass does, they avoid. And what they will avoid this autumn, if they run true to form, will be fringe and the machine pleated accordion skirt.

There are few shop windows that do not display one or both, and the price ranges from \$10 to \$100 for the garment. When fringe first came into being, it was heralded by all of us as a new touch, and a good one; but those who have been compelled to observe the incoming fashions day after day and hour after hour, have

found their eyes closing involuntarily at the sight of a gown with fringe.

The same is true of the narrow, accordion pleated skirt. It is strange that this fashion did not burst into full bloom when it was advanced last February. A New York designer put out many suits with this skirt which clung to the figure as though we were back in the days of Thais of Alexandria.

But the mass did not take it up. Then, all of a sudden, on the first of September, up sprang this accordion pleated skirt, usually black, with a tunic instead of a redingote over it. The original model carried a redingote, you may remember.

The most daring exhibition of this skirt was made in a white suit of which the short tunic was broadcloth and the long, tubular skirt crepe de chine worn over white silk tights.

The fact that the woman who wore it was as conspicuous as a fire or a parade of soldiers seemed to have no effect on her composure. If this is to be one of the new styles it is quite well for us to shake ourselves and recall that we are not back in the days of the Directorate and that

Josephine de Beauharnais does not rule.

The truth is that these accordion pleated, transparent skirts are shown without a lining, and a woman must work out her own salvation if she is to wear one. The best part of it is that they are exceedingly graceful when properly arranged over a thin, supple, tight lining of satin.

However, if you wish to be out of the procession of popularity pass them by.

Ranking with fringe as an omnipresent fashion is wool embroidery. There is small chance of avoiding it, and no real necessity. It is ubiquitous, it is true, but it has a certain trickery of appeal that no one can resist.

It is never the same. The art of the embroiderer twists and turns it into a vast variety of pleasing pictures. The French gowns show it in every form that their artistic embroiderers can invent.

It is mixed with metal and silk; it is dyed in rare and wonderful colors; it is lifted from the surface or pulled flatly against it; it is used in a series of dewdrops half a yard in width to give the appearance of warmth to the fabric, and it is used in a subtle, ornamental manner that suggests the craft of the fifteenth century.

In its onward march it has obliterated silk embroidery, but it has emphasized the popularity of metal work. In truth, a woman who is dressed according to the demands of the moment is almost as metallic as a munitions factory. It is one of the first strong evidences of the effect of war.

It is said by students of human nature that the further the battle line retreats from Paris the more it will be reflected in her sartorial inspirations. Maybe so. Usually it takes a

nation a half century to reflect a great war, but in Paris there has always been a disposition to employ the fashions of the countries conquered. So far, there has only been a chance to exploit the East. This was done in the tulle veils, the wrapped turbans, the flaring minaret tunic and the tight skirt.

It is mixed with metal and silk; it is dyed in rare and wonderful colors; it is lifted from the surface or pulled flatly against it; it is used in a series of dewdrops half a yard in width to give the appearance of warmth to the fabric, and it is used in a subtle, ornamental manner that suggests the craft of the fifteenth century.

In its onward march it has obliterated silk embroidery, but it has emphasized the popularity of metal work. In truth, a woman who is dressed according to the demands of the moment is almost as metallic as a munitions factory. It is one of the first strong evidences of the effect of war.

It is said by students of human nature that the further the battle line retreats from Paris the more it will be reflected in her sartorial inspirations. Maybe so. Usually it takes a

nation a half century to reflect a great war, but in Paris there has always been a disposition to employ the fashions of the countries conquered. So far, there has only been a chance to exploit the East. This was done in the tulle veils, the wrapped turbans, the flaring minaret tunic and the tight skirt.

It is mixed with metal and silk; it is dyed in rare and wonderful colors; it is lifted from the surface or pulled flatly against it; it is used in a series of dewdrops half a yard in width to give the appearance of warmth to the fabric, and it is used in a subtle, ornamental manner that suggests the craft of the fifteenth century.

In its onward march it has obliterated silk embroidery, but it has emphasized the popularity of metal work. In truth, a woman who is dressed according to the demands of the moment is almost as metallic as a munitions factory. It is one of the first strong evidences of the effect of war.

It is said by students of human nature that the further the battle line retreats from Paris the more it will be reflected in her sartorial inspirations. Maybe so. Usually it takes a

nation a half century to reflect a great war, but in Paris there has always been a disposition to employ the fashions of the countries conquered. So far, there has only been a chance to exploit the East. This was done in the tulle veils, the wrapped turbans, the flaring minaret tunic and the tight skirt.

It is mixed with metal and silk; it is dyed in rare and wonderful colors; it is lifted from the surface or pulled flatly against it; it is used in a series of dewdrops half a yard in width to give the appearance of warmth to the fabric, and it is used in a subtle, ornamental manner that suggests the craft of the fifteenth century.

In its onward march it has obliterated silk embroidery, but it has emphasized the popularity of metal work. In truth, a woman who is dressed according to the demands of the moment is almost as metallic as a munitions factory. It is one of the first strong evidences of the effect of war.

Many Ways to Use Canned Goods Well

IT was the foresighted housewife who secured her quota of preserving sugar, bought fruit while it was plentiful and stocked her store closets with a variety of canned fruits, jams, jellies and preserves. But it takes a clever woman to use such things without making the members of her family ever wish that she hadn't been quite so patriotic.

If you serve plain canned peaches and preserved strawberries many nights for dessert there will be a rebellion sooner or later. Here are some suggestions for providing a variety of dishes:

Preserved Plum Pie—For this rich thick plum preserves are best, but canned plums, freed from their pits and with a good deal of the juice drained off or boiled down, will answer. It is a one crust pie and the first thing to do is to line a small deep pie tin with a good crust. Then turn into it a mixture made of the following ingredients:

Two eggs, a half cupful of preserved plums, a little lemon juice if desired, a tablespoonful of wheat flour with a quarter teaspoon of baking powder and a large tablespoonful of butter creamed with a third of a cup of sugar. Less sugar will be needed if the preserves are very rich. Mix all well and turn into the crust and bake in a fairly slow oven for a half hour, or until the crust is done through.

If you use a glass pie plate you can always tell readily whether the under crust of your pie is done through.

Jelly Fritters—Jelly, especially currant jelly, can be used to advantage to make this inexpensive dessert which calls for no sugar. Take slices of bread, preferably not too fresh, and cut into neat squares or rounds of all the same size. Spread with jelly or jam, press into sandwiches, dip in fritter batter and fry in deep fat.

Jam Pudding—Any berry jam will answer for this recipe. Cream three-quarters of a cup of butter with a scant half cup of sugar; add two or three beaten eggs, three tablespoons of sour cream, a cupful of jam and one and a half cups of flour that has been sifted with a scant half teaspoon of soda. Bake in a buttered baking dish. Rye and wheat flour mixed may be used.

Jam Puffs—This is a good war time recipe, for it calls for two cups of stale bread crumbs. Soak them in a cup of hot milk, add four eggs beaten separately and a pinch of soda dissolved in a little hot water. Make a batter of this and fill buttered muffin tins half full with it. Bake in a quick oven. Take out the puffs, cut in two and fill with any desired kind of jam, marmalade, jelly or conserve, and put the puffs together again.

If frozen dishes tempt you there are all sorts of interesting desserts to be made from canned fruits. Perhaps the simplest way is to drain off the fruit juice from canned fruit and add to it an equal quantity of cream or cream and rich milk and freeze that, saving the fruit for some other dessert.

Another kind of ice cream is made by pressing the fruit through a vegetable press or colander and adding it to the juice and cream. It is a good idea to taste the mixture, for if the juice is especially sweet you may be able to add more milk and cream and still have it sweet enough.

A very inexpensive dessert can be made from fruit by simply freezing it into a sherbet. The fruit juice alone can be used or the juice with the fruit pressed through a colander. The addition of lemon juice usually adds zest to such fruits as peaches and plums. The addition of a little gelatin soaked in water makes the sherbet frothy and smooth.

There is hardly a kind of canned or preserved fruit that will not lend itself to a good pie. One of the best is a what one might rather call a "big tart." This calls for a single baked pie crust.

The fruit, preferably canned peaches, should be drained, and just before serving placed on the crust and topped with stiffly beaten whipped cream. To save sugar a very little of the first syrup can be mixed with the cream to give it needed sweetening. In place of the cream a meringue may be made of the whites of eggs and placed on top of the fruit. In the pie crust and placed in the oven for a few minutes just before serving.

Americans do not often think of omelettes as desserts, but they really are delicious, for a fruit omelette can be served as the main course for a light luncheon when there is to be no additional sweet. Made in an omelette as usual and just before folding spread with jam, jelly or canned or preserved fruit that has been drained and put in small pieces. So-called peach plum butter is especially good in this dessert.

Jelly roll is a favorite dessert with many persons, but other preparations can be used in place of jelly. Jam or conserve is just as good, and drained canned fruit that has been cut up or mashed will answer.

A flat plain cake should be made and then just before serving it should be spread with the fruit and rolled. Or easier still it should be cut into three equal pieces, the fruit spread on two of the pieces and then the three placed together with the fruit between them. A little powdered sugar may be sprinkled on the top layer.

Slices of all sorts can be made with fruit juice drained from canned fruit. One simply dissolves granulated gelatin in the boiling fruit juice as for a fresh fruit jelly. Sometimes it is interesting to line the jelly mold with bits of oranges or bananas or maraschino cherries or halves of hard grapes.

BEADS IN GOOD STYLE. BEADS are still in good style. For this fact the designers must be thankful. At all events they are doing some very interesting work and are still producing novel effects by the use of beads and yet more beads.

In one smart frock recently seen there was a band of bead insertion—that is as good a description as any other. The frock had a skirt of tulle and a bodice of broadcloth velvet and the loose sleeves showed a wide band of beads, big wooden beads of the same taupe shade as the velvet, strung in up and down strands and held together presumably with a tulle net which the banding was sewed in the sleeve.

Another kind of ice cream is made by pressing the fruit through a vegetable press or colander and adding it to the juice and cream. It is a good idea to taste the mixture, for if the juice is especially sweet you may be able to add more milk and cream and still have it sweet enough.

A very inexpensive dessert can be made from fruit by simply freezing it into a sherbet. The fruit juice alone can be used or the juice with the fruit pressed through a colander. The addition of lemon juice usually adds zest to such fruits as peaches and plums. The addition of a little gelatin soaked in water makes the sherbet frothy and smooth.

There is hardly a kind of canned or preserved fruit that will not lend itself to a good pie. One of the best is a what one might rather call a "big tart." This calls for a single baked pie crust.

The fruit, preferably canned peaches, should be drained, and just before serving placed on the crust and topped with stiffly beaten whipped cream. To save sugar a very little of the first syrup can be mixed with the cream to give it needed sweetening. In place of the cream a meringue may be made of the whites of eggs and placed on top of the fruit. In the pie crust and placed in the oven for a few minutes just before serving.

Americans do not often think of omelettes as desserts, but they really are delicious, for a fruit omelette can be served as the main course for a light luncheon when there is to be no additional sweet. Made in an omelette as usual and just before folding spread with jam, jelly or canned or preserved fruit that has been drained and put in small pieces. So-called peach plum butter is especially good in this dessert.

Jelly roll is a favorite dessert with many persons, but other preparations can be used in place of jelly. Jam or conserve is just as good, and drained canned fruit that has been cut up or mashed will answer.